Woman's Journal
And Suffrage News

VOL. 47. NO. 43 — OCTOBER 21, 1916 — FIVE CENTS

The Issue in South Dakota

Working for the Suffrage Amendment

The **South Dakota** Universal Franchise League.

The **South Dakota** Women's Christian Temperance Union.

The **South Dakota** Federation of Women's Clubs.

Working against the Suffrage Amendment

Mr. Charles McLean of Dubuque, **Iowa.**

Mrs. E. C. Jacobson of Pierre.

The **Massachusetts** Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ? ?

Question In Campaign State Is Money Versus Women

Opposition to South Dakota Amendment Is Managed Exclusively by Charles McLean, Iowa Man, Financed from Massachusetts and in Secret Collusion With "Wets"

With as little noise as possible and a great deal of money, a man from Iowa is leading the fight in South Dakota against woman suffrage. In whose interest he is leading this campaign is not at first apparent; it seems to be in the interest of nearly any one except those most concerned—the women of South Dakota.

In the first place, it is in the interest of Mr. Charles McLean himself. Mr. McLean is an efficient worker. He has already circularized the voters of the State several times at the cost of at least $1700 per time. He has traveled over the State interviewing people whose help he has wished to secure, and he has worked steadily with the press. He does not do all this through love of work or fear of women's ballots.

His efforts seem also to be in the interest of Mrs. E. C. Jacobson of Pierre, whose name Mr. McLean signs to the literature and newspaper interviews he sends out, and whose title is "Secretary of the Women's Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage." So far as is known, the secretary is the only active member of this organization, which is not even listed as an affiliated member of Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge's National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage.

Mr. McLean himself says that his work is in the interest of the Massachusetts Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Passing by the fact that this association has not been sufficiently proud of the fact to let it be known in any way in Massachusetts, and that its official organ, "The Remonstrance," has not even mentioned the extensive work the association is doing in South Dakota, the question arises: Why is the anti-suffrage campaign conducted from across the country?

If, as anti-suffragists claim, this question is one which should be settled by women themselves, why do they not leave it to the women of South Dakota? If women do not want the ballot, is it not possible for South Dakota women to tell that fact to the men of South Dakota without the aid of Massachusetts anti-suffragists speaking through an Iowa interpreter?

If one goes still further and asks who is back of the Massachusetts anti-suffragists, the plot thickens.

(Continued on page 339)

R. I. REPUBLICANS ENDORSE PLANK

State Convention Unanimously Reaffirms National Platform's Support of Equal Suffrage

Rhode Island Republicans last week went on record in favor of extending suffrage to the women of the State.

On Oct. 9, Mrs. Agnes N. Jenks, president of the Rhode Island Equal Suffrage Association, went before the executive committee of the State Central Committee of the Republican party and asked for a plank favoring suffrage in Rhode Island. Two days later the Republican convention unanimously reaffirmed the adoption of the plank of the national party in favor of the franchise for women.

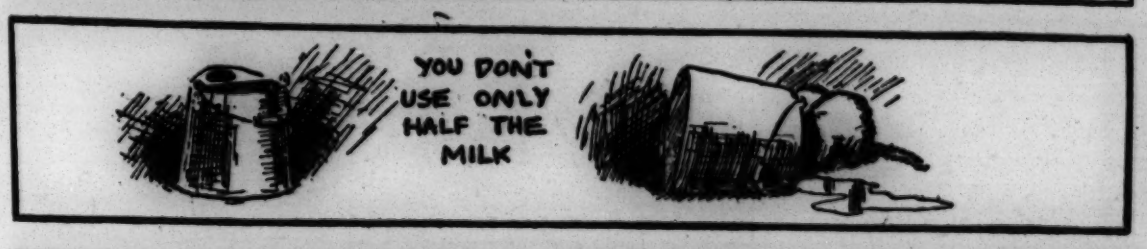
SEATTLE FRACAS STORY A "FAKE"

Report of Encounter Between Hughes and Wilson Women Proves a Falsehood

The story of an encounter between two women at the Seattle meeting of the Hughes women's campaign train, which was reported by the New York Times' correspondent Oct. 13, has proved to be another falsehood of the campaign to discredit equal suffrage. In answer to an inquiry by The Woman's Journal Dr. Sarah Kendall, a well known Seattle suffragist, telegraphed Oct. 16:

"The report is a base falsehood. I attended the meeting, which was orderly. Some enthusiasm on both sides when names of Hughes and Wilson were pronounced. No outburst of feeling apparent otherwise. Glad to say Washington women are usually well bred and level-headed, especially since we have the ballot."

Why Have a Half-Democracy?



"A GOOD THING"—BISHOP HUGHES

Former West Virginian Sends Word from California That Women Improve Politics

One of the distinguished sons of West Virginia is Bishop Matt S. Hughes of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now a resident of Los Angeles, California. For a time Bishop Hughes was located in Buckhannon, and he is well known to most of the members of his denomination in the State. Living in California, he is thoroughly conversant with conditions there since women have secured the right to vote. One of the so-called arguments that is being advanced in West Virginia against the amendment is that equal suffrage has proved a failure in California. This fallacy was brought to the attention of Bishop Hughes and he was prompt in his denial.

In a letter to a former parishioner Bishop Hughes said:

"I have no doubt that woman suffrage has been a good thing for California. In the first place, the parties do not think of putting dirty candidates on their tickets. Now that women have votes, reform legislation in the interest of women and children simply commands attention. It has done much to clear the moral atmosphere of politics in the securing of reputable polling places, etc.

"I do not mean to say that we have entered upon a political millennium or anything of the kind, but the outcome has been wholesome and will increasingly make for good. Sincerely yours,

"Matt S. Hughes."

"Can any right thinking West Virginian read these words of this great and good man and then give credence to the twaddle of the anti orators who assert that equal suffrage has been a failure in California?" asks the Fairmont Times.

QUESTIONS FOR CANDIDATES

Every candidate for Congress has had an opportunity to answer the following questions, and today, Oct. 21, is a checking day before election for suffragists throughout the country:

"Are you in favor of woman suffrage?"

"If elected, will you vote in Congress to submit to the States a federal amendment to enfranchise the women of this country?"

"If appointed on a committee in whose jurisdiction such an amendment should fall, will you do all in your power to expedite the passage of such a measure?"

PARTIES DECLARE FOR THE PLANK

Democratic and Republican State Conventions Follow Endorsement of National Platforms

State Republican and Democratic political conventions have followed, to a large extent, the declarations of their national platforms for equal suffrage. In addition to the parties in the eleven full suffrage States, where as a matter of course suffrage is endorsed, the following State organizations have either declared specifically for suffrage or endorsed the national platform with its suffrage plank:

Democrats

Connecticut, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, South Dakota, Vermont, West Virginia and Wisconsin.

Republicans

Illinois, Maine, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Tennessee, Vermont and West Virginia.

New York Republicans and Arkansas, New York, South Carolina and Tennessee Democrats have also gone on record as favoring the submission of equal suffrage amendments; and Michigan Republicans have endorsed all of Mr. Hughes's public utterances since his nomination, which include a strong stand on equal suffrage.

Proved by 47 Years' Experience

Wyoming's Early Territorial Governors, State Governors and Other Prominent Men of the Oldest "White" State in Favor of Equal Suffrage and Its Results

This week the Woman's Journal presents evidence to show particularly the success of equal suffrage in Wyoming, the first State in the country to enfranchise its women. Women have been voting in Wyoming for forty-seven years, and the following testimony is only a small fraction of the mass of evidence in hand to the effect that, far from hurting the State, equal suffrage has been good for women and good for the Commonwealth. At the present time if a woman moves across the eastern border of Wyoming into South Dakota, she loses her standing as a voter. The men of South Dakota, however, will have an opportunity to remove this injustice to women on Nov. 7. There is every reason to believe that the women of South Dakota and of West Virginia, where the amendment also comes up this fall, can do as well with the ballot as have the women of the pioneer suffrage State.

The Governors of all the suffrage States have spoken in strong terms of the good effects of equal suffrage. It is the custom of opponents to belittle their testimony, on the theory that they say these things in order to gain the women's votes. For twenty years after women were given the ballot, Wyoming was a Territory, not a State. The Governors of Territories are appointed by the President, not elected by the people. All the appointed Governors of Wyoming for twenty years testified that equal suffrage worked well. They were just as unanimous as the Governors who have been elected since.

Governor Campbell was in office when the law was passed. Two years later he said in his message to the Legislature:

"There is upon our statute book 'an act granting to the women of Wyoming Territory the right of suffrage,' which has now been in force two years. It is simple justice to say that the women, entering for the first time in the history of the country upon these new and untried duties, have conducted themselves in every respect with as much tact, sound judgment and good sense as men."

Two years after that he said in his message:

"The experiment of granting to women a voice in the government has now been tried for four years. I have heretofore taken occasion to express my views in regard to the wisdom and justice of this measure, and my conviction that its adoption has been attended only by good results. Two years more of observation of the practical workings of the system have only served to deepen my conviction that what we in this Territory have done has been well done; and that our system of impartial suffrage is an unqualified success."

Governor Thayer, who succeeded Campbell, said in his message:

"Woman suffrage has now been in practical operation in our Territory for six years, and has, during the time, increased in popularity and in the confidence of the people. In my judgment, its results have been beneficial, and its influence favorable to the best interests of the community."

Gov. Hoyt, who succeeded Thayer, said in his message in 1882:

"Elsewhere objectors persist in calling this honorable statute of ours 'an experiment.' We know it is not. Under it we have better laws, better officers, better institutions, and a higher social condition in general. Not one of the predicted evils, such as loss of native delicacy and disturbance of home relations, has followed in its train."

Gov. Hale, who succeeded Hoyt, expressed himself repeatedly to the same effect.

Gov. Warren, who succeeded Hale, wrote to Horace G. Wadlin of Boston:

"Our women consider much more carefully than our men the character of candidates, and both political parties have found themselves obliged to nominate their best men in order to obtain the support of the women. As a business man, as a city, county and Territorial officer, and now as Governor of Wyoming Territory, I have seen much of the workings of suffrage, but I have yet to hear of the first case of domestic discord growing out of it. Our women nearly all vote and since in Wyoming, as elsewhere, the majority of women are good and not bad, the result is good and not evil."

Hon. John W. Kingman, who was for years a Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, writes:

"Woman suffrage was inaugurated in 1869 without much discussion, and without any general movement of men or women in its favor. At that time few women voted. At each election they voted in larger numbers, and now nearly all go to the polls.

"The women manifest a great deal of independence in their preference for candidates, and have frequently defeated bad nominations. Our best and most cultivated women vote, and vote understandingly and independently, and they cannot be bought with whiskey, or blinded by party prejudice. They are making themselves felt at the polls, as they do everywhere else in society, by a quiet but effectual discountenancing of the bad, and a helping hand for the good and the true.

"We have had no trouble from the presence of bad women at the polls. It had been said that the delicate and cultured women would shrink away, and the bold and indelicate come to the front in public affairs. This we feared; but nothing of the kind has happened.

"I do not believe that suffrage causes women to neglect their domestic affairs. Certainly, such has not been the case in Wyoming. I never heard a man complain that his wife was less interested in domestic economy because she had the right to vote, and took an interest in making the community respectable.

"The opposition to woman suffrage at first was pretty bitter. Today I do not think you could get a dozen respectable men in any locality to oppose it."

The Rev. Dr. B. F. Crary, formerly Presiding Elder of the M. E. Churches of Northern Colorado and Wyoming, was made very indignant by an anonymous statement that in Wyoming the voting was done by "women of the baser sort."

He wrote:

"I am well acquainted in Wyoming, having charge of the Methodist Churches there, and I know, from many conversations held with women of the very highest character, from statements made to me by ministers, and from my own personal association with editors, lawyers, teachers and business men, that all such statements about the women of Wyoming are utterly without foundation. The very best ladies of Wyoming vote, and, as they generally vote on the right side of all questions, the lies told to their detriment originate with men of the 'baser sort,' with defeated demagogues and the meanest kind of politicians, who hate the majority of the women because of their pure lives and independent ballots."

Hon. N. L. Andrews, former Speaker of the Wyoming House of Representatives, says:

"I came to Wyoming with the strongest prejudice possible against woman suffrage, and decidedly opposed to it in all its features. My opportunities for seeing and judging of this matter have not been circumscribed; and I can now say that the more I have seen of it the less my objections have been realized, and the more it has commended itself to my judgment and good opinion. And now I frankly acknowledge that under all my observations it has worked well and been productive of much good in Wyoming, and of no evil that I have been able to discern. The only wonder to me is why the States of the Union have not adopted it long ago."

Rev. W. C. Harvey, former pastor of the First Baptist Church of Laramie, Wyo.:

"I came to this city prejudiced against woman suffrage, but I have been thoroughly converted. It has had no bad results and its good results have been incalculable."

Former Chief Justice Fisher of Wyoming:

"I wish I could show the people who are so wonderfully exercised on the subject of female suffrage just how it works. If the Republicans put a bad man on their ticket and the Democrats a good one, the Republican women do not hesitate a moment in scratching off the bad and substituting the good. It is just so with the Democrats. I have seen the effects of female suffrage, and instead of being a means of encouragement to fraud and corruption, it tends greatly to purify elections and give better government."

Former Chief Justice Isaac N. Sullivan of Idaho writes:

"Woman suffrage in Idaho has proven beneficial to the best interests of the State. And there is no doubt but that the results would be just as beneficial in the more thickly populated States of the Union. I believe that the most important factors in the State are the wives and mothers who make of their sons and daughters good citizens to govern and protect the State; and woman's suffrage is one of the greatest means to effect that end."

I have been to the polls three times. It is a very self-respecting experience. Now if things go wrong we all feel responsible. Voting has been a great stimulus to interest in public affairs. Now everything is civics, and questions of municipal welfare are discussed everywhere. — Mrs. Raymond Robins.

"Woman wants to see the sex element eliminated from the law. Its presence there is a relic of the long ages of barbarism. Having the same responsibilities as men, she wants the same rights. She wants efficiency, not sex, to be the determining force in legislation and in the scale of wages. For the same labor she wants the same pay. She wants freedom to be and do, within the range of the law, what her ability and inclination prompt her to. She does not want man to deprive her of her rights under the belief that he is thereby safeguarding her sex."—Rabbi Joseph Krauskopf of Louisville, Ky.

Legislatures of Suffrage States Heartily Endorse

California and Kansas Assemblies and Idaho Justices Express the Favorable Sentiment of the States After Testing the Merits of Woman Suffrage—Find Women Discriminating Voters

The Legislature of California adopted the following resolution last year, by a unanimous vote of both Houses:

"Whereas, The issue of woman suffrage is pending in many States of the Union; and

'Whereas, The operation and effect of the enfranchisement of women in California is being constantly misrepresented in such States and used there as arguments in opposition to the granting of suffrage to women; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate of the 41st session of the Legislature of California, the Assembly concurring, That the experience of this State amply justifies the adoption of woman suffrage by the people in 1911; and be it further

"Resolved, That so successful has been the operation and effect of granting political rights to women that it is generally conceded that, were the question to be again voted on by the people of this State, it would be reendorsed by an overwhelming majority; and be it further

"Resolved, That the adoption of woman suffrage by California is one of the important factors contributing to the marked political, social, and industrial advancement made by our people in recent years, and that any disparagement of the cause of woman suffrage attempted elsewhere on the ground that woman suffrage is not satisfactory to this State has no basis in fact, and is signally disproved by the acknowledged intelligence and discrimination shown by women voters in the settling of our great political and industrial problems at the polls."

No Legislature ever yet passed a unanimous resolution that did not express the prevailing sentiment of the State.

A unanimous resolution testifying to the success of equal suffrage was passed last year by the Legislature of Kansas. A unanimous resolution always shows the prevailing opinion of the State, and shows it with equal clearness, whether the legislators were voicing their own opinions or what they all believed to be the majority opinion among their constituents. The resolution read:

"Whereas, The women of our State exercised the right of universal suffrage at the last election for the first time in the history of Kansas; and

"Whereas, The right to vote was exercised by them generally and with manifest interest in the questions at issue; and

"Whereas, This right was exercised by them on the basis of informed intelligence and their vote was the expression of individual views of party principles, neither being one sided nor prejudiced, but having been given for such political measures as appealed to their judgment to be right; therefore, be it

"Resolved, by the Senate of Kansas, the House concurring therein, That it is the judgment of this Legislature that the granting of the right of suffrage to the women of the State, so long withheld from them, was not only an act of justice to a disfranchised class, but that it also has proven to be of great good to the State, and to the women themselves."

All the Justices of the Idaho Supreme Court have signed a published statement which says in part:

"Our observation convinces us that woman suffrage is more popular among our people than when first adopted. It carried by more than two thirds of the votes polled on the question. If resubmitted, it would now be adopted by a vote almost unanimous.

"The large vote polled by the women establishes the fact that they take a lively interest. The women of our State represent that which is best in morals and society. Woman suffrage in this State is a decided success. None of the the evils predicted of it by its opponents have come to pass, and as a measure of justice it has gained much in popularity since its adoption by our people."

LIGHT AGAINST DARKNESS

By Kate Devereux Blake

[This was written in West Virginia, after finding that the Pennsylvania Association and the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage are distributing the false statements about Ben B. Lindsey and Mrs. Ella Flagg Young that were indignantly denounced as lies by Judge Lindsey and Mrs. Young last fall; and having found indisputable proof of the fact that in many instances the anti-suffragists rely upon the liquor people for help.]

A Voice speaks:

Oh, Woman, why do you leave your home?

The Suffragist:

While women and children starve and slave,
I cannot stay idle, I go to save.

The Anti-suffragist:

My hands are idle, all toil I shirk,
I go to hinder the suffragist's work.

The Voice speaks:

Who are your friends, as on you roam?

The Anti-suffragist:

In all dark places my friends I find,
The narrow in spirit, the dwarfed of mind.
Saloon and brothel give their share;
Vice is my helper everywhere.
Loud in my pocket chinks their gold,
With that of the stupid and the old.

The Suffragist:

Among the great-souled, on the height,
My friends are found with the clear of sight.
Vice abhors me because God said
Eve's seed should bruise the serpent's head.
Youth and progress attend my way,
Which leads into the perfect day.

The Voice speaks:

O men of West Virginia! turn from the powers of night,
For secrecy spells sinning; look forward to the light,
And when you go to vote, men, join forces with the right!

Question in Campaign State Is Money Versus Women

(Continued from page 337)

In the campaign in Massachusetts last year the law required that contributions should be filed at the State House. An analysis of the anti-suffrage campaign fund made in The Woman's Journal of Jan. 15, showed that even in Massachusetts the campaign had been conducted not by women, but by men. Four-fifths of the personal contributions, or $39,324, were made by men, an average of $62 a man. One hundred and thirty-five men contributed $31,965, an average of $235 a man. On the other hand, more than four-fifths of the suffrag. contributions were made by women.

Mr. McLean, if he tells the truth, is paid by the people who managed the Massachusetts campaign. When he sends out articles to the effect that women do not want the ballot, he is not only not speaking for South Dakota women; he is not speaking for Massachusetts women. And when he says that suffrage has been a failure, he does not speak from a place where it has been in operation, but from Dubuque, which has a reputation as the "wettest" city in Iowa.

And there, perhaps, the secret is out, for Mr. McLean is not conducting the campaign against suffrage very diff rently from the way in which it has been conducted before. It is not so important, after all, who pays Mr. McLean's salary as who his cohorts are. On this point Mrs. Ruth B. Hipple of Pierre writes The Woman's Journal:

"The liquor people are working as they never worked before. The word has gone out among them to beat the women at any cost because they know if we win they can never hope for a resubmission of the prohibition question. This man McLean is making people believe that he is not employed by the liquor people. Perhaps he is not. But the fact remains that when he was in Deadwood a short time ago, he divided his time, we are told, between the First National Bank, which is owned by Deadwood's ultra-wet mayor, and the Mansion, her most notorious resort. Here the men he consults and advises with are the men who are working for the liquor campaign, the same men who have always been aligned with the wet forces, and his printing is coming from the same plant which does the printing for the liquor people. A man I know asked McLean what papers the antis could control, and he named eight papers in the State which are notoriously wet and which are always bought by the liquor people for every purpose which they wish to exploit."

In the meantime, the women of South Dakota for the fifth time are asking the voters for the franchise. The South Dakota Universal Franchise League, led by Mrs. John L. Pyle of Huron, has thousands of members throughout the State. The South Dakota Woman's Christian Temperance Union and the South Dakota Federation of Women's Clubs are strongly behind the movement. The women of the State are speaking for themselves. They have little money and they are up against a machine with almost unlimited campaign funds. Not one of the many women of the State who are working so valiantly receives a cent for her services.

"We know of hundreds, aye, thousands of women throughout the breadth of the State who are alert and waiting for an opportunity to step into the polling booths and cast their ballots for men and laws that are going to help them in presenting to the State clean and competent men and women of the future," says Mrs. Eastwood, editor of the Watertown Herald.

If South Dakota again refuses to enfranchise its women, it will mean that money and liquor have proved stronger than the womanhood of the State.—Henry Bailey Stevens.

MISS RANKIN LED TICKET BY 8,000

Predict Montana Woman Will Be Elected to Congress—Democrats Support Too

Jeannette Rankin, who was nominated last month in the Republican primaries for one of the two Congressmen-at-large to be chosen in Montana in November, led her ticket with 8000 votes to spare.

According to the New York Tribune, she is receiving the support not only of Republican women, but of a large number of Democratic women headed by Mrs. John Holt, the biggest cattle owner in east Montana. A dispatch to the Christian Science Monitor says that her election in November is practically conceded by those familiar with the political situation. She is running on a platform embracing equal suffrage by national amendment, State and national prohibition and child welfare; and the overwhelming vote given her in the primary is thought to be indicative of the results of the prohibition referendum which is to be submitted to the voters of Montana in November.

THREATENS HER FOR BEING WOMAN

Providence Contractor Tells Expert Mason He Will Have Her Arrested

An illustration of what women have to endure when they step outside of domestic employments comes from Rhode Island.

While directing the laying of a sidewalk before a new building in Providence, Mrs. Sonia Lipshiz, herself an expert mason and the wife of a mason, was accosted by the contractor in charge of indoor work and directed to leave the premises. He told her that his men were threatening to strike if a woman remained on the job, and that unless she left he would have her arrested.

Mrs. Lipshiz consulted with Mrs. Sara M. Algeo, of the Providence W. S. P., and learning that she was within her rights, returned to her work and was not molested further.

7 MORE ANTIS FOUND IN S. D.

Since the above article was written seven women in Sioux Falls have added their names to that of Mrs. Jacobson as opposed to equal suffrage and a letter with their signatures has been spread over the State. In order that the list of South Dakota anti-suffragists should be as complete as possible, The Woman's Journal publishes these new names as follows:

Mrs. E. H. Northrop.
Mrs. E. D. Morcom.
Mrs. C. O. Bailey.
Mrs. E. A. Howland.
Mrs. M. D. Scott.
Mrs. E. G. Kennedy.
Mrs. John P. Bleeg.

When Women Enter Politics

A True Story

By Helen Mary Weldon

"You are hereby notified that you have been appointed an election official in the 59th precinct of the 25th ward. Appear at 10 o'clock Tuesday morning, at the office of the Election Commissioners, for examination."

Mrs. Stebbins read the notice aloud and then read it again. She knew she had been recommended by the Woman's Club, but now she was really appointed. Voting was all new, anyway. And then she began to wonder about that examination. She had always dreaded such things. Now that the judge had been liberal enough in the interpretation of the election laws to permit women to serve, the failure would be an added disgrace.

The time between then and Tuesday found Mrs. Stebbins diligently pouring over Illinois election laws, studying the civics that had been put away since college days, reading every primer of citizenship that any club ever published. Besides all that, she walked slowly up and down the streets of her precinct to make herself more familiar with the district. All the really knotty legal questions she encountered she jotted down to bring up in the interview she arranged with her lawyer brother at 8 o'clock Tuesday morning.

Ten o'clock found her waiting with a number of others in the reception room of the Election Commissioners' office. The men and women were called by name, one at a time. They went into an inner room from which no one returned. Mrs. Stebbins was sure now that the examination was a long written one. She had rather hoped the commissioners would just ask a few questions orally.

"Mrs. Stebbins," was called at last, and she was ushered into the presence. A clerk, a son of Erin, sat at a high desk.

"Mistress Stebbins of the 59th precinct of the 25th ward," he read from the paper in front of him.

"Are you a citizen by birth or by adoption?"

"By birth."

"Can you read and write the English language?"

"Yes."

"Are you a judge or a clerk?"

"They have separate examinations," thought Mrs. Stebbins, as she hastened to explain:

"The notice said election official, but I believe I am eligible only for the clerkship. The election laws say that in order to be a judge one must be the head of the family. I am a co-equal——"

"Ah, go on, take judge. It's easier. That's all."

He pointed to the elevators at the side.

Women Several Times All But Won in South Dakota

Suffrage Amendment Was Held Up in 1896 and Returns Made Large Enough to Defeat It—Governor Pierce Betrayed Promise in Early Days of State

Women would now be voting in South Dakota instead of asking for the vote were it not for a collection of circumstances that are fairly staggering. When the Dakotas were all one territory in 1885, a suffrage bill was brought in by Major J. A. Pickler. It passed both Houses by good majorities. Governor Gilbert A. Pierce promised to sign it. But the Governor had been sent from the East by the President. He received telegrams all night from the opposing interests and he vetoed the bill!

At the first election after Statehood, in 1890, the question came up along with the enfranchisement of the Indians. The gamblers and liquor dealers worked against it, and although the voters gave justice to the Indians, they forgot their wives and daughters. Equal suffrage was denied. The iron so entered the hearts of the women that they vowed never to let a session of the Legislature pass without being on hand in the interest of suffrage, and they have kept their vow.

Then followed what seems to have been a deliberate steal. In 1896 the amendment was submitted, and for two weeks after the election it was said to have carried. This was followed by the announcement that it was doubtful. The returns from three large counties opposed were held back, and the final decision was the loss of the amendment by only 3,285 votes. The suffrage association was not able to finance a recount, and the day was lost.

A petition of over 12,000 names was presented to the Legislature in 1909, and suffrage was again submitted; but under the referendum law such a large number of amendments were submitted that they required a ballot over seven feet long. A poster was placed in all the saloons, "Vote No on all the Amendments." Equal suffrage was again denied.

In 1914 the amendment again went to the voters, and Mr. Diederich, representative of the Wholesale Liquor Dealers' Association, went all over the State organizing the liquor men against it. A member of the association declared at Aberdeen that the organization had "$87,000 in its treasury to defeat suffrage." The amendment swept the Black Hills, but was defeated in the eastern part of the State.

This year the liquor dealers are face to face with a prohibition amendment that is expected to carry, but they are determined that if it does suffrage at any rate must be defeated; for they believe that resubmission will depend upon whether or not women vote. And so again this year they demand that the question of equal suffrage, instead of being decided upon its own merits, be decided with relation to their business.

The fleet of automobiles which toured for three days through the western part of Massachusetts campaigning for Governor McCall, carried a party of women. This is said to be the first time in the history of the party's campaigning in the State. The Governor's wife and daughters and Mrs. Stanley Miller, wife of his private secretary, occupied one of the five cars.

THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL AND SUFFRAGE NEWS

FOUNDED BY

LUCY STONE and HENRY B. BLACKWELL

A Weekly Newspaper Devoted to Winning Equal Rights and especially to Winning Equal Suffrage for Women

Editor-in-Chief
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL

Contributing Editors
Mary Johnston — Ben B. Lindsey
Rabbi Stephen S. Wise — Caroline Bartlett Crane
Reginald Wright Kauffman — Josephine Peabody Marks
Zona Gale — Ellis Meredith
Florence Kelly — Mabel Craft Deering
Witter Bynner — Eliza Calvert Hall

Artists
Mayme B. Harwood — Blanche Ames — Fredrikke Palmer

Deputy Treasurer
Howard L. Blackwell

Assistant Editor
Henry Bailey Stevens

Managing Editor
Agnes E. Ryan

Publication Office, 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Boston, Mass.
Telephone, Dorchester 4810.

Entered at the Post Office, Boston, Massachusetts, as second class matter

SUBSCRIPTION

Domestic. One Year, $1.00. Six Months, 50c. Single Copies, 5c.
Canadian or foreign. One Year, $1.50.

Receipt of payment must not be expected to show on address label under two weeks from date received.

Checks and drafts and post-office orders should be made payable to The Woman's Journal.
Advertising rate will be sent upon application to advertising manager.

OCTOBER 21, 1916

81

THE FEDERAL AMENDMENT

Today, at meetings held from end to end of the United States, the final reports will be given as to how the Congressional candidates stand on the Federal Amendment for woman suffrage. A large proportion of the replies have been favorable.

The Federal Amendment is coming; there is no doubt about it. How soon it is to come will depend entirely on how hard we work.

A. S. B.

FAKED NEWS

"About this time, look out for snowstorms," the old Farmers' Almanac used to say. Toward the end of a campaign, the experienced suffragist has learned to look out for campaign lies.

Ever since the "Hughes Special" started out with its women campaigners, it has been clear that someone was systematically sending out press dispatches about the trip which were colored for the purpose of discrediting "women in politics." The color at last became so high and unnatural that it seemed worth while to investigate one particularly glaring report.

A dispatch published a few days ago in the Boston Herald, and no doubt in many other papers, asserted that during the visit of the Hughes campaigners to Seattle, where a meeting was held in the Moore Theatre, a Republican woman and a Democratic woman slapped each other in the face.

This seemed so unlikely that the editor of The Woman's Journal telegraphed to Dr. Sarah Kendall, one of the most highly respected women in Seattle, telling her of the sensational press dispatch published in the Eastern papers, and asking her whether there was any truth in it. Dr. Kendall telegraphs in reply:

"Base falsehood. I attended the meeting, which was orderly. Some enthusiasm on both sides when names of Hughes and Wilson were pronounced. No outburst of feeling apparent otherwise. Glad to say Washington women are usually well bred and level headed—especially so since we have the ballot.

"Sarah Kendall, M. D."

If any slapping of faces had taken place in connection with that meeting it could not have failed to be known and widely commented on in Seattle. The story was made up out of the whole cloth.

No doubt it was done mainly with a view to influencing the elections in South Dakota and West Virginia where equal suffrage amendments are now pending. Several years ago, when other suffrage amendments were pending, a report very like this was telegraphed over the country a little while before the election. It was stated that a jury of women at Weiser, Idaho, had disagreed, and that their disagreement had led to a free fight between the women, in which the floor had been strewn with hairpins and fragments of clothing. The report was most circumstantial; even the names of the women alleged to have taken part in the fight were given. Inquiry brought a letter from the Mayor of Weiser, stating that the whole story was an invention; nothing whatever of the kind had taken place.

During the suffrage amendment campaign in Massachusetts last year, women were amazed to find to what an extent the powerful interests opposed to equal rights controlled the news colums of the daily press. Even papers editorially friendly published over and over again false reports of unbecoming behavior said to have taken place at suffrage meetings—reports either wholly baseless, or bearing about as much relation to the truth as the little boy's story that there were "a thousand black cats in the front yard,"—a statement later modified to two black cats and a gray kitten. Many women learned for the first time, through this experience, the extent to which the "invisible government" is able to influence public opinion through the press by the manufacture of false or colored news. Many of the reports from the "Hughes special" bear all the earmarks of the same animus.

Who is it that coins these lies? No righteous interest, we may be sure. Respectable men and women who oppose equal suffrage in good faith are allied with an element that is absolutely unscrupulous, and that will stick at nothing to stave off the day of equal rights as long as possible.

A. S. B.

MORE ANTI-SUFFRAGE FAKES

The usual campaign of slander is being waged against equal suffrage in West Virginia and South Dakota. Col. W. H. Conaway, in the Clarksburg (W. Va.) Exponent of Oct. 11, says of Dr. Anna H. Shaw, who is now speaking in West Virginia:

"In an authorized special interview in the Philadelphia North American, a suffrage newspaper, on June 14, 1914, Dr. Shaw said, in part:

"'I have this much to say, and that is that the marriage ceremony should be cut out. It is useless and has served its day. The marriage service is a poll-parrot affair, etc.'"

Far from being "authorized," the alleged interview was emphatically disclaimed by Dr. Shaw, and the Philadelphia North American retracted and apologized. In The Woman's Journal of July 4, 1914, Dr. Shaw protested against the garbled report in the North American, and stated what she really said, viz., that she believed the word "obey" ought to be cut out of the marriage ceremony, and that the "giving away" of the bride was a relic of the time when a woman was looked upon as property. Yet Col. Conaway, more than two years after this canard was publicly refuted and exposed, brings it forward again as a serious argument against votes for women!

A. S. B.

MRS. HALE ATTACKED

Mrs. Beatrice Forbes Robertson Hale also is speaking for woman suffrage in West Virginia, and Col. Conaway accuses her of advocating free love. In her book, "What Women Want," Mrs. Hale, in her chapter on "Love," says (page 270):

"Faithful monogamy must ever be woman's standard in love, because only in its still certainty can she fitly prepare and keep the place for her child."

In her chapter on "Some Runaway Radicals," Mrs. Hale says (pages 217-218):

"'The feminist movement since its inception a hundred years ago has consistently fought vice and immorality in every form. Suffragists rally to their banners not only bodies fighting such evils, but the whole weight of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Indeed, it may justly be claimed that a rigid and unbending morality has been almost an excessive virtue of the movement, so that feminists have sometimes lacked the width of mind to enable them to comprehend what they could not condone. The attempt of a few neurasthenics on the one hand and reactionaries on the other to saddle the movement with a loose moral code is not more laughable than it is inept."

Col. Conaway assumes that "feminism" means free love, but in its customary and proper sense it means simply woman's rights. It is in this sense that Mrs. Hale always uses the word. Col. Conaway also charges Mrs. Hale with wanting all married women to work for money outside their homes. Mrs. Hale says (page 173):

"Provided the child is safeguarded, it is for the individual woman to decide whether she shall work inside the home or out. The great majority will choose the former."

Incidentally, the census shows that a smaller proportion of married women in the suffrage States are wage-earners than in the country at large.

A. S. B.

BEARING FALSE WITNESS

Col. Conaway lately accused the National Suffrage Association of printing obscene literature. We reminded him that there are laws against the circulation of such literature, and that the anti-suffragists would jump at the chance to invoke these laws against any suffrage publication. We challenged him to name any document printed by the National Association that had ever been refused passage through the mails; and we called upon him either to prove his charge or to retract it.

Col. Conaway answers (in the Clarksburg Exponent) that "obscene" does not necessarily mean so bad as to be unmailable. He does not attempt to show that anything published by the Suffrage Association was ever refused transmission through the mails. In order to back up his unwarranted charge, he tries to show that suffragists are free lovers by making the before mentioned accusations against Dr. Shaw, Mrs. Hale and others, and saying that these statements appear in "a Senate document." He seeks to give ignorant persons the impression that the Senate of the United States is somehow behind the charges.

It is a very common practice for members of Congress to incorporate in their speeches documents on some subject in which they are interested, in order that these may be published in the Congressional Record, and afterwards franked through the mails without postage as "Congressional documents." Congress does not endorse the statements in these publications, and many people consider it an abuse of the franking privilege. An extreme instance of this was the action of an anti-suffrage Senator (Dillingham of Vermont) in thus incorporating in the Congressional Record a long pamphlet compiled by the National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage, which makes these false charges against Dr. Shaw and Mrs. Hale, with other statements equally unfounded which Col. Conaway quotes at much length. In the whole list, the only publication named which was printed by the National Suffrage Association is "Bond Women." This is described as "an attack upon marriage." It is nothing of the sort. These misrepresentations have all been refuted in detail, in publications issued by the suffragists.

A clear proof that these foolish and filthy slanders are not generally credited by persons of intelligence is found in the distinguished endorsements that equal suffrage has received. Every political party now has in its national platform a plank declaring that women ought to vote. Every candidate for the presidency is an outspoken advocate. Equal suffrage has been endorsed by the National Grange, the American Federation of Labor, the National Education Association, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, the National W. C. T. U., the General Conference of the M. E. Church, the United Presbyterians and many other organizations that certainly do not stand for a loose moral code.

A. S. B.

"NO POLITICS FOR WOMEN"

Curious coincidences sometimes happen. October 21, the day set for a nation-wide demonstration in behalf of the Federal Amendment for equal suffrage, is also the day appointed by the President for a nation-wide appeal in behalf of the starving Armenian and Syrian Christians.

At first the two subjects seem wide apart. In reality, each has a distinct bearing upon the other. The recent dreadful events in Turkey were the extreme illustration of the lengths to which mis government and cruelty can go in a despotic country, where women have no voice in public affairs, and are not expected even to show themselves outside the harem except with faces veiled. In Turkey the doctrine of keeping women in a wholly separate "sphere" is carried out consistently and to its logical conclusion. How far this fails to secure for women respect and protection has been fearfully shown in the late barbarities.

Lord Bryce's report, just out, is made up mainly of testimony from American and European eye-witnesses. It reveals atrocities upon a colossal scale without precedent in modern history. In other massacres, the victims have been numbered by hundreds, or in some few cases by thousands. Here they were numbered by hundreds of thousands.

The Armenian population of whole cities and provinces was systematically wiped out. The men were butchered, often with savage tortures. Then, under pretext of "deportation," the women and girls were marched for many hundreds of miles, with hardly any food, driven along under the lash, perishing by thousands all along the route, subjected to constant outrage by their guards and by the Mahometan rabble. The children, as the weakest, dropped out first, and died like flies. When comely young mothers were carried off by force by Turks and Kurds, their babies were either thrown away, or killed on the spot. All the women and children of some villages were herded into large wooden sheds and burned alive. Little girls were outraged to death, and women and girls subjected to horrible mutilations.

These enormities were not due to an outbreak of Moslem fanaticism. The extermination of the Armenians was determined upon in cold blood by two or three men near the head of the government, and the orders were sent to the Governors of all the provinces—some of whom were very unwilling to obey, but dared not refuse. It was done as a political measure; and when a Red Cross nurse went to a high Turkish official and begged him to spare the lives of the children, he answered, "Women have no business to meddle with politics."

The slaughter of thousands of children is not a political measure that would commend itself to women of any nationality. A German missionary, in a strong protest addressed to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs, wrote:

"When it is a question of giving over thousands of women and children to death by starvation, the words 'opportunism' and 'definition of powers' lose their meaning. Every civilized human being is 'empowered' in this case to interfere, and it is his bounden duty to do so. Our prestige in the East is at stake. There are even

Turks and Arabs who have remained human, and who shake their heads in sorrow, when they see, in the exile convoys, how the brutal soldiers shower blows on women with child who can march no further."

A Danish woman writes: "We met a convoy of exiles, who had said goodbye to their prosperous villages, and were on their way to Kamakh Boghaz. We had to draw up a long time by the roadside while they marched past. The scene will never be forgotten: a very small number of elderly men, a large number of women—vigorous figures with energetic features—a crowd of pretty children, some of them fair and blue-eyed, one little girl smiling at the strangeness of all she was seeing, but on all the other faces the solemnity of death. . . . So they passed, some of them greeting us on the way—all these poor people, who are now standing at the throne of God, and whose cry goes up before Him."

Those who survived the terrible journey and reached the corner of the desert assigned for their new home have been left there to perish of hunger. Food can be sent to them, and a relief ship is about to sail. Contributions may be sent to Charles R. Crane, 70 Fifth Avenue, New York. Seven cents will keep one person alive for a day; $10 will keep a family of five alive for a month; $1,000 will keep ten families of five persons each alive for a year.

Turkey is an extreme example of an undemocratic government, and one which has not been even slightly "feminized." Equal suffrage, on the other hand, represents the latest step in the orderly evolution of democracy. It means giving the more humane half of the human family a voice in public affairs.

The open and flagrant horrors committed in Turkey could not happen here; but even in this country grievous things go on, in a less spectacular way. Every year in the United States 300,000 babies die, largely from preventable causes. Every year 60,000 women die as a direct consequence of the social evil. Uncounted thousands of men and women die of tuberculosis and other diseases due to bad housing, to the drink evil, to unsanitary conditions in factories, mines and work shops, to overwork and underfeeding. And the people who are opposed to humanitarian legislation cry aloud, with that Turkish Governor, "Women have no business to meddle in politics!"

A. S. B.

NEWS FROM THE STATES

SOUTH DAKOTA

Officers of the newly formed men's equal suffrage league at Sioux Falls are: President, Lewis Larson; vice-president, Theodore M. Bailey; secretary, A. B. Fairbanks; treasurer, L. C. Campbell; and executive committee, Tom Telegen, Allen R. Fellows, C. L. Dotson, W. C. Cook, H. F. Fellows, Odean Hareid, P. Bernhart, John T. Cogan and Carl Berry.

In commenting on the organization Mr. Larson said:

"The membership of this league is now over 500, with the lists rapidly reaching into the thousands, and from the spirit shown by the members, it is evident that the men of South Dakota are not willing that the women should be required to appeal to the federal government for their rights, but will give them justice at the election this fall."

IOWA

Partial suffrage, after the Illinois plan, is to occupy Iowa suffragists during the coming year. At the annual State suffrage convention the association voted to work for a legislative grant of those suffrage rights that are not restricted by the State constitution, and a bill will be introduced in the Legislature for the same partial rights now in effect in Illinois.

PENNSYLVANIA

In the Industrial Exposition of Scranton's semi-centennial celebration, suffragists occupied a booth where articles were sold and literature distributed. One afternoon and evening were devoted to suffrage interests, and the dancing pavilion was gay with yellow trimmings.

A suffrage song, composed by a local musician, was sung by the boy soprano of St. Luke's Church and received great applause. The American voting machine, where many women cast their first vote, was on exhibition, and more votes were cast for woman suffrage than for the presidential candidates.

In the woman suffrage demonstration, which received first prize in the automobile parade, was a limousine with a young girl dressed as a bride, representing Miss Suffrage, and "Uncle Sam," who bore a placard saying, "I want to be married."

The death of Mrs. Sarah H. Tyson deprives the Norristown Equal Suffrage Association of a staunch supporter of the cause. Mrs. Tyson was a charter member of the Montgomery County Woman Suffrage Association, the first organization for woman suffrage in Norristown, and was its president for several years.

MAINE

The Maine Woman Suffrage Association, in its thirty-sixth annual convention at the Friends' Church, Portland, Oct. 12-13, voted by a large majority to ask the Legislature for a referendum. Another important action taken by the convention was a revision of the constitution, organizing the State on the district and county plan.

Mrs. Katharine Reed Ballentine was elected president. Many of the delegates pledged to give all their time to suffrage work in the next two years, and others pledged half their time.

LOUISIANA

Federal Amendment Day was celebrated in New Orleans by the State Woman Suffrage Party and consisted of an automobile parade and addresses.

Ten cars, donated by the Studebaker Company, decorated with national flags and yellow streamers, went through the main streets carrying women dressed in yellow and white. A special traffic officer, who is a member of the party, directed the cars, and favorable demonstrations were made all along the route.

Arriving at Tulane University, Miss Jessie Thorp read Mrs. Catt's convention speech, and Professor Kendall of the university spoke on why the federal amendment is the best method of nation-wide enfranchisement of women.

Several large manufactories have invited the association to organize their girls for suffrage.

The party's State convention will be held in New Orleans in November.

VIRGINIA

Court days and fairs throughout the State are being utilized to interest the people in equal suffrage. Mrs. B. B. Valentine, president of the State League, spoke recently at a session of the Gloucester Court and at the Gloucester Fair. Mrs. John H. Lewis, first vice-president, made an address at Appomattox Courthouse, and Miss Nora Houston and Miss Mae Schaill of the Richmond League spoke at the Hanover County School Fair at Ashland. Miss Schaill, together with Mrs. F. L. Jobson, also spoke at the school fair at Montpelier.

On each of these occasions the audience showed deep interest, and twice they requested that the speeches be prolonged. Many membership cards were signed.

The Virginia League occupied a yellow, white and blue suffrage booth at the State Fair in Richmond this week. Literature and souvenirs were distributed and speeches were made.

TENNESSEE

For the six days of the State Fair, Tennessee suffragists occupied a booth decorated in yellow and white bunting, slogans, pennants and pictures of Susan B. Anthony and Dr. Shaw. Potted plants and cut flowers were donated by Florist Joy, who is a good friend of the cause.

Thousands of leaflets and Woman's Journals were distributed, arguments were presented to the visitors and pledge cards were signed. On "Suffrage Day" Mrs. E. B. Williams of Dallas, Texas, spoke on "The City Woman's Viewpoint," and Mrs. Bettie Donelson on "The Country Woman's Viewpoint."

The committee for the fair work was Mrs. James Frazer, Mrs. Joseph Fall, Mrs. W. J. Morrison, Mrs. James S. Beasely, Miss Ware and Miss Breen.

"Suffrage Night" was celebrated at the Golf and Country Club at Nashville, and a unanimous resolution endorsing suffrage was passed by the club.

INDIANA

The Delphi League has been busy during the summer months with speakers and demonstrations at their local Chautauqua and at their county celebration of the 100th anniversary of the State of Indiana.

Mrs. A. H. Beardsley, president of the Elkhart League; Mrs. J. C. Boss, chairman of the 13th Congressional district, and Mrs. Wilbur Templin, chairman of Elkhart county in equal franchise work, conducted a successful county tour this month with Mrs. Mabel Dunlap Curry of Terre Haute as principal speaker. Goshen, Millersburg, Bristol and Fairview Grange were visited, and two speeches were made after Republican meetings at Wakarusa and Wappanee.

Mrs. Nellie McClung will speak for the Elkhart League in November.

At a recent meeting of the Evansville League the members pledged themselves not to enter stores after 6 o'clock on Saturday nights, as all department stores in the city keep open Saturday evenings. The league is planning a dinner to be given jointly with the Men's League for Woman Suffrage sometime before election day.

Anderson and Indianapolis Leagues will have Dr. Anna Howard Shaw for lectures near the middle of November.

The suffrage booth at the recent Kokomo Exposition was located with the Republican and Democratic booths. Candidates of both parties declared for suffrage and assisted the women in handing out literature.

The Woman's Franchise League edition of the Marion County Mail was printed Oct. 13 under the direction of the Indianapolis branch. The publication committee consisted of Mrs. Kin Hubbard, Miss Ethyl Hutchinson, Miss Anna Locke and Mrs. Maude Swift Anthony.

There were nearly 29,000 South Dakota women, not including housewives, who earned their own living in 1910, according to the United States census.

MISSOURI

Suffragists of Kansas City celebrated Federal Amendment Day, Oct. 7, with a suffrage motor parade. Work is now on foot to effect the organization of a city committee similar to that of New York.

Prison betterment is being studied by the women of the State, and a plan for an investigation by the board of charities and corrections, under the supervision of a prison expert from the outside, was unanimously endorsed at a recent meeting of the City Federation of St. Joseph.

MICHIGAN

The following letter was sent by Mrs. O. H. Clark, president of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association, to Mr. Albert E. Sleeper, candidate for Governor of Michigan:

Kalamazoo, Mich., Oct. 13, 1916.

Mr. Albert E. Sleeper, Bad Axe, Mich.

My dear Mr. Sleeper:

Before the August 29th Primaries, I wrote asking your stand on the suffrage question. Your secretary replied that you were away from home, and the short talk I had with you in Battle Creek, September 30th, was scarcely satisfactory.

I am, therefore, in behalf of a half million women of Michigan—potential voters, guardians of the homes of our State, more interested than any others in the conservation of the youth of this great commonwealth—its greatest resource—again asking you to answer the following questions:

1. Are you in favor of equal suffrage?

2. If elected to the office of Governor will you do all in your power to further the extension of the franchise to women?

As the National Republican Party at Chicago in June put a suffrage plank in its platform and the State Republican party at its convention in Saginaw voted to endorse all of Mr. Hughes's public utterances since his nomination, which includes a very advanced stand on the suffrage question, it will not, I am sure, cause you any embarrassment to answer these questions.

Awaiting your reply, which I shall be very glad to publish, I am

Very sincerely,
Nellie Sawyer Clark,
President M. E. S. A.

SOUTH CAROLINA

The Conestee Mill Suffrage Club was represented in the Health Day parade in Greenville, Oct. 5, by a float which won third prize.

The float, which was 25 feet long and eight feet wide, was decorated in large yellow sunflowers and yellow "Votes for Women" balloons. Eighteen women and six men marched and rode with the float. The equal suffrage States were represented by "Victory" shields and ballot boxes. Slogans were displayed and twelve hundred pieces of literature were distributed. All except four who took part in the demonstration were mill workers.

MASSACHUSETTS

On Oct. 30, the Massachusetts and Boston Suffrage Associations will hold a demonstration with Mrs. Nellie L. McClung, of Canada, Mr. Francis J. Horgan, Democratic nominee for Congress from the 11th District; Mr. Daniel A. White, Socialist candidate for Governor; and Mr. Charles E. Burbank, Republican Supervisor of Administration, as speakers.

Mrs. McClung is known as the foremost suffragist in Canada. She has a large share of the credit for the enfranchisement of the women of Manitoba, Alberta, Saskatchewan and British Columbia. She is a most brilliant speaker.

Mrs. McClung organized the Political Equality League of Manitoba, which became the Political Educational League after the franchise was won. With the two-fold object of education and Legislation in view, the league is now deep in a campaign for better laws for women and children in West Canada, giving special attention to the present unsatisfactory laws concerning inheritance, dower and guardianship.

Every Massachusetts suffragist should be busy making things for the great Bay State Festival and Suffrage Bazaar.

The Holyoke Equal Suffrage League listened to an address by Miss Blackwell on Oct. 16, at the home of Mrs. E. G. Whiting. By special request, Miss Blackwell spoke on The Woman's Journal. Mrs. W. G. Dwight presided. This league has just issued its year book and will follow up the National plan of work with vigor.

The first meeting of the season of the College Equal Suffrage League of Boston is to be held on Federal Amendment Day, Oct. 21, at "The Sunflower Lunch." Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will explain the federal amendment, and Miss Florence Luscomb will speak of the national convention at Atlantic City.

A second meeting will be held Nov. 3 at 3.30 P. M. at the Sunflower Lunch. Rev. Francis B. Boyer, who served with the American Ambulance Corps, will speak on "Yesterday; Today."

MINNESOTA

Three hundred dollars was raised by St. Paul suffragists at an all-day fete, Oct. 13, held at the home of Mrs. Horace Irvine. The house was the scene of a carnival from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M., and contained such attractions as a fortune teller, grab-bag, chamber of horrors, card tables, tea room, bargain counters and dancing. Between 300 and 400 visitors attended the fete, and the proceeds will be used to pay the salary of an organizer in Ramsey County.

NEW YORK

Psychologists speak of the gossamer touch that will sometimes open a door in the human mind which has resisted whole batteries of arguments and exhortation. An incident in the village of Fairport has opened such a door in some male anti-suffrage minds, and possibly in the minds of some women as well.

The village of Fairport recently held a special election on the question of whether a franchise should be granted to a heat, light and power company of a neighboring village permitting the company to extend its gas mains to Fairport and furnish gas for heat, light and power to the residents for fifty years.

Fairport was "worked up" over that election. One of the points in controversy was whether women taxpayers had a right to vote on the proposition. New York State women in the rural districts enjoy a limited franchise. In the Fairport case, the State Comptroller's office said that only male taxpayers might vote. The Attorney-General held at first that women taxpayers also had the right, but changed his opinion on the discovery that a local ordinance bearing on the situation was so worded as to bar women taxpayers from the right of franchise unless the expenditure of money was involved.

Obviously, women were equally interested with men in the question of getting heat, light and power. Women took an active part in the educational campaign which preceded the election. But women did not vote when the day came for decision.

The phraseology which disenfranchised them was not intentional. "It certainly was a pity that the ordinance was so worded," said an anti-suffrage lawyer. No doubt it will be amended. But it has served a useful purpose by once again proving the absurdity of the position that public questions are matters which concern men and men only.

That rural schools should elect women to the office of trustee was the opinion expressed by members of the Wolcott Grange, of Wolcott, N. Y., in a lively discussion which took place Sept. 30. As a rule, women read more than the men do, said the grangers; they are not so obstinate; they are more willing to listen to advanced ideas and to adopt progressive measures in educational lines. All the women were urged to attend the school meetings and take an active part in the proceedings.

Women have a right to vote in rural school elections in New York State.

The New York State Woman Suffrage Party will give a large ball on the evening of election day, Nov. 7, in the Grand Central Palace, 44th street, New York City. Reserved seats at $2.50 and boxes holding six at $30 on the mezzanine floor may be reserved in advance by application to Mrs. Henry Moskowitz, head of the ball committee. Election returns will be displayed throughout the evening.

The spirit of 1776 still lives. Why should any class have to live and be governed and taxed without just representation?—Judge John G. Freschi, New York.

Fairmont Men Tell Why They Will Vote for Suffrage

Mayor, Commissioners, Chamber of Commerce Head and Ministers in West Virginia City Come Out for Amendment

Mayor Bowen of Fairmont, W. Va.; City Clerk Kern, Commissioners Smith, Barnes and Lehman, H. J. Ross, president, and C. W. Evans, secretary of the Chamber of Commerce; President Rosier of the Fairmont State Normal School, and a number of the local ministers came out for the equal suffrage amendment in the recent suffrage edition of the Fairmont Times.

"I believe the women of West Virginia, or a majority of them, want equal suffrage, and therefore, they are entitled to it," Mayor Bowen states. "We know they are amply able and justified to use the ballot creditably. Our West Virginia women are the peer of any in the world."

Commissioner Lehman enthusiastically says that there never was a time when he was not a suffragist. "Perhaps my reason for endorsing equal suffrage as strongly as I do is because I know of no real good, logical reason why women should not have the vote," he says. "There is no reason based upon sensible argument that will deny the right of suffrage to women that would not apply equally to men. I have no reason to doubt the intelligence and ability of the women of West Virginia to use the ballot wisely and to the good of the home."

"In view of woman's successful accomplishments in all great crucial events in the history of the human race, it would be unjust, most unfair, on my part, as one who believes in a square deal even unto the ladies, not to favor by law the granting of the privilege of equal suffrage to both sexes," writes Commissioner Smith.

City Clerk Kern sees woman suffrage as a matter of right and expediency and says:

"It is right in principle and the idea is growing throughout this country, and will be triumphant ultimately. This progressive State ought to adopt it this fall."

"Why should women be denied the right of suffrage?" asks Mr. Ross. "They are on an average as intelligent, as well educated, morally fifty per cent. better than men, and a large per cent. well-to-do in this world's goods and make less fuss about it.

"Let them vote."

"You may count me on the side of equal suffrage," Mr. Evans asserts. "There can be no question but that it is right and just. I have faith in the intelligence and the good judgment of the women of West Virginia."

President Rosier declares:

"There is no valid reason why an intelligent woman should not be vested with the full rights of citizenship. I endorse the movement for equal suffrage as an act of justice to American women."

Among the clergymen who have endorsed woman suffrage is Dr. J. C. Broomfield. He says: "That women should be under the necessity of fighting for their civil liberty today is a reflection on the manhood of America. Equal suffrage is right in the abstract; it has proven itself right in practice; and the time for its exercise is expedient in West Virginia."

"I have favored woman suffrage for many years," declares Rev. J. B. Workman, "and shall continue to use my influence in that direction."

"Equal suffrage! Do I favor it? Yes, indeed," said the Rev. C. E. Goodwin, pastor of the First Methodist Episcopal church, and he looked mildly surprised that the interviewer would think it necessary even to ask the question.

Dr. Clarence D. Mitchell, of the Central Christian church, asserts: "I am a firm believer in the lasting good that will be brought to our political and social life by woman's place in political activities."

The pastor of the First Presbyterian church, Dr. H. G. Stoetzer, believes in equal suffrage, "because women are equal in intelligence to men, because they have equal responsibilities; and because they have equal interest in the development of the highest manhood and womanhood."

ANTIS DEFAULT ON $500 REWARD

Miss Dorman Fails to Pay Up When Shown Evidence of Michigan Liquor Support

In answer to many inquiries received at the State Headquarters of the West Virginia Equal Suffrage Association in Morgantown, asking for information about the $500 reward offered by Miss Marjorie Dorman, the anti-suffrage speaker, for evidence showing any liquor organizations supporting anti-suffrage organizations, the following was given out last week by Mrs. Yost, President of the State Suffrage Association:

"It has been more than six weeks since the evidence was given to Miss Dorman that the Macomb County (Michigan) Liquor Dealers' Association had ordered and paid for the insertion in the newspapers of Macomb County of an officially signed advertisement of the Michigan Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage. Up to this time the $500 reward has not been received, neither has the evidence been denied by Miss Dorman nor by any anti-suffrage organization nor speaker."

IN THE MAGAZINES

Compulsory Service for the German Woman, by Charlotte Teller.—Independent, Oct. 9.

The Candidates in College, by Donald Wilhelm.—Independent, Oct. 16.

What is Feminism? by Gertrude Atherton.—Delineator, Nov.

FORM OF BEQUEST

I hereby give and bequeath to the Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, published in Boston, a corporation established under the laws of Massachusetts, the sum of ———— dollars.

SUFFRAGE GROWING FAST

Seven States and one Territory have given women the ballot within the past five years—California, Oregon, Kansas, Arizona, Illinois, Montana, Nevada and Alaska. Before that, equal suffrage had carried only one State in fourteen years.

The National Association Opposed to Woman Suffrage was formed five years ago. Its president, in a long article just published, tries to show that since it was organized the growth of the suffrage movement has been checked. In the five years since it was organized, the suffrage movement has made more progress than it had made in all the previous century, and more than seven times as much progress as it had made in the period of fourteen years immediately preceding the formation of the Anti-Suffrage Society. These facts speak for themselves.

NOTES AND NEWS

Charles Warren Fairbanks, Republican nominee for Vice-President, told members of the Woman's Party while in Denver that he stood firmly with Mr. Hughes on the question of a federal suffrage amendment.

A Danish woman, who was graduated from the theological course at the University of Copenhagen, has recently been ordained to the ministry. Her special work is to be among the women prisoners of Copenhagen, and one of the Danish papers believes that her ordination may be a precedent which will open the work of the general ministry to women.

The daughter of former Speaker "Tom" Reed, Mrs. Katherine Reed Balentine, has just been elected president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association.

In the suffrage State of Kansas even an understanding that the purchaser has the right to throw out and not pay for bad eggs does not relieve the person offering the eggs for sale from the provisions of the law against selling or offering bad eggs for sale.

Any educational advantages which belong to one sex should properly belong to the other, and as I regard the franchise as an educational factor, I sincerely desire that it may soon be extended to woman.—President McCracken of Vassar College.

Mrs. George T. Marye, wife of the former ambassador to Russia, has been given the Russian Red Cross by the Empress in recognition of her work in behalf of the sick and wounded Russian soldiers. This is the first time that this honor has been conferred upon any one but a Russian.

The labor reserves in America to supply the existing demands are women. Many thousands of them have already been drawn into industry for the first time without adequate provisions for housing or protection.

Mrs. E. Belle Luce of Etna, Cal., has been pastor of the Etna Congregational Church for ten years. When she was ordained Mrs. Luce was the only woman pastor in the State.

We don't want to stay on the pedestal alone. We have been there long enough. We would rather have man elevate himself by letting us work with him.—Mrs. Grace M. Baggs.

"Until women secure the ballot we must expect a situation which permits the payment of a fine of $20 by the owners of a Triangle factory, whose negligence results in a fire costing the lives of 145 women employees."—Former Representative Kelley of Pennsylvania.

Eleven women have enrolled in the engineering department of the University of Michigan.

STATEMENT OF OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912.

The Woman's Journal and Suffrage News, published weekly at Boston, Massachusetts, for October 1, 1916.

Editor—Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Mass.

Managing Editor—Agnes E. Ryan, 32 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Mass.

Publisher—The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Owners—The Proprietors of The Woman's Journal, 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

Alice Stone Blackwell, 3 Monadnock Street, Dorchester, Massachusetts.

G. L. Taylor, Douglas, Michigan.

M. A. Evans, 17 Gloucester Street, Boston, Massachusetts.

Agnes E. Ryan, 32 Putnam Street, Winthrop, Massachusetts.

Estate of Rebecca Bowker, address unknown.

Estate of J. J. Belville, 1951 East 66th Street, Cleveland, Ohio.

Known bondholders, mortgages, and other security holders, holding 1 per cent. or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities: None.

Agnes E. Ryan,
Managing Editor.

Sworn to and subscribed before me this sixteenth day of September, 1916.

(Seal) Charles W. Blood.

My commission expires October, 1916.

THE PLANKS OF 1916

National political parties have made the following declarations this year in their platforms:

The Democratic Party:

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of this country, State by State, on the same terms as to the men.

The Republican Party:

The Republican party, reaffirming its faith in government of the people, by the people, for the people, as a measure of justice to one-half the adult people of this country, favors the extension of the suffrage to women, but recognizes the right of each State to settle this question for itself.

The Progressive Party:

And we believe that the women of the country, who share with the men the burdens of government in times of peace and make equal sacrifice in times of war, should be given the full political rights of suffrage, both by State and Federal action.

The Socialist Party:

We advocate and pledge ourselves and our elected officers to——

Unrestricted and equal suffrage for men and women.

The immediate adoption of the so-called "Susan B. Anthony amendment" to the Constitution of the United States granting the suffrage to women on equal terms with men.

The Prohibition Party:

The right of citizens of the United States to vote should not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex. We declare in favor of the enfranchisement of women by amendment to State and Federal constitution. We condemn the Republican and Democratic parties for their failure to submit an equal suffrage amendment to the national constitution. We remind the four million women voters that our party was the first to declare for their political rights, which it did in 1872.

KEYSTONE G. O. P. ALREADY FAVORED

Republican Party Does Not Reiterate Planks, But Leaders Have Given Pledges

The failure of the Pennsylvania Republican State committee in its meeting at Philadelphia last week to endorse specifically the woman suffrage plank in the national platform led the executive board of the Pennsylvania Woman Suffrage Association to issue a statement in which they declared:

"We do not suppose that the Republican State Committee intended to discredit any or all parts of the National Republican platform to which it did not refer. We suppose rather that the Republican State Committee firmly believed that all Republicans accept as not debatable or to be questioned all those planks not mentioned.

"Certainly, the Republican leaders of this State would not have their followers, the rank and file of the Republican party, believe that the State Committee does not endorse, for instance, the Monroe Doctrine plank, or what the National Republican platform mentioned concerning Rural Credits, Rural Free Delivery, Conservation and Civil Service Reform.

"Naturally, if the Republican State Committee takes it for granted that the rank and file of the party accepts these planks without reiteration, the rank and file will take it for granted that its State Committee does not deem it necessary for it to reaffirm the woman suffrage plank, holding that the rank and file will believe this fundamental Americanism needs no additional emphasis but that all Republican State bodies will be guided by and accept as binding the national woman suffrage plank, particularly the definitive clause referring to the States."

Leaders of all Republican factions have already given without qualification their pledges to do all in their power to have passed by the next Legislature and by the succeeding Legislature a woman suffrage amendment bill.

"With these things in mind, naturally the Republican State Committee might feel that no re-endorsement of woman suffrage was necessary," says the statement and points out that if the committee had changed its mind, it would be in duty bound to say so.

"We feel if we accept the action of the Republican State Committee as frank and honest that the cause of woman suffrage in Pennsylvania is stronger than ever so far as the Republican political organization is concerned," says the board. "Were any other deduction possible, we are confident that the voters of Pennsylvania, including the more than 385,000 who favored woman suffrage in the 1915 election, would repudiate the Republican party organization or any other political party organization which would wantonly break all its previous pledges and become so suddenly reactionary in this day of progress and at this time when Progressives are being invited to re-enlist under the Republican standard."

DONATIONS TO JOURNAL FUND

Previously acknowledged	$3,408.10
Miss Jeanette Keim	9.00
Flora A. Guggenheimer	9.00
Mrs. H. Fleek	10.00
Annie P. Franchot	10.00
Mrs. Kenneth Churchill	1.00
Dorothy B. Everett	10.00
Mrs. Robert S. Huse	.50
Mrs. S. E. Robson	1.00
Mrs. N. M. Thygeson	1.00
Mrs. Grant Ross	1.00
Mrs. Charles Adams Spear	1.00
Total	$3,461.60

EPISCOPAL "OBEY" KEPT 3 YEARS

Convention Holds Up "Radical" Changes in Marriage Service Until 1919 Meeting

The word "obey" cannot be taken out of the Protestant Episcopal marriage service for another three years.

It was announced at the church convention of the House of Deputies in St. Louis this week, that the general convention of 1919 would have to take up the question of matrimony, for there was not time to consider it in connection with the revision and enrichment of the prayer book now under way.

The printed report of the joint commission has two chapters on the marriage ceremony, the one written by the minority of the commission, suggesting certain "radical" changes, such as making the responses the same for both the man and the woman and omitting all reference to wifely submission to a liege lord. The version proposed by the minority also eliminates the man's declaration that he endows the woman with all his worldy goods.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BEHIND THE WEST

Mrs. Churchill Refutes Statement That Non-Suffrage States Have Safer Laws

Mrs. Winston Churchill of New Hampshire has recently been criticised by a Vermont woman for her utterances in a talk on equal suffrage. In reply to her critic she says:

"Mrs. Carrie E. B. Neill says that legislation for women and children in man-suffrage States is superior to that in any woman suffrage State, with the exception of the Southern States."

Mrs. Churchill points to the lack of protective legislation for women in her own State:

"In New Hampshire we have no law giving women equal pay with men for equal work. The age of consent is 16. We have no law requiring fathers to support illegitimate children; no law requiring the regulation of venereal disease; no minimum-wage law; no workmen's compensation law.

"We have a very insufficient mother's pension law, after having worked for it many years.

"We have no good meat inspection law; no woman factory inspector, although there are 30,000 women in the factories of our State; no provisional care for the 5,000 feeble-minded women of child-bearing age; no prison-reform bill, and no eight-hour day for women.

"In California, Arizona, Washington and Colorado the law is eight hours a day for women. In not one of the man-suffrage States is there an eight-hour day for women.

"If you were a working woman entirely dependent on yourself for support—with or without a family—which State would you choose to live in, California, where women and men vote, or New Hampshire or Vermont, where only men vote?"

The women students enrolled at the different German universities for the summer semester of 1916 numbered 5,460, or nearly twice the number enrolled in 1911, according to the Commerce Report issued by the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

DAIRY SHOW DID NOT PLAY FAIR

Springfield Exposition Took Back Offer When It Was Only a Week Away

The Springfield (Mass) Equal Suffrage League was obliged to change its plans for propaganda work during the time of the National Dairy Show at the eleventh hour, and feels that a true explanation of the reasons for the change is due suffragists who co-operated in the work.

"Upon application about the middle of July we were offered space on the exposition grounds, although nothing definite was assigned until the middle of September," writes Madeline R. Bull. "At that time we had a letter from the manager of the National Dairy Show to the effect that he would be glad to give us space for a tent in Tent City. As this statement was unconditional, plans were completed with much hard work. During the first week in October, less than one week before the opening of the show, a letter was received from the manager withdrawing his promise for space. All efforts to effect a change of mind on the part of the manager proving of no avail, the activities necessarily had to be changed, and the center of suffrage propaganda work shifted from the exposition grounds to a store on one of the principal business streets of the city. It is the sense of the members that the Springfield League was 'strung along,' so to speak, as an easy way of filling up extra space providing no better opportunity offered itself."

Literature reprinted from the Journal is justly regarded as an indispensable help in suffrage work. The most recent publications are listed below. Send your order to 45 Boutwell Street, Dorchester, Mass.

How Will Your Personal Friend Vote?

Make a list of the voters you know in South Dakota and West Virginia. They would be influenced by something from you. Send each one one of the Journal's "If You Are" Postcards—a different title for every man. Ten cents a dozen, 60c a hundred.

If You Are A	
Policeman	Postman
Workingman	Doctor
Business Man	Minister
Traveling Man	Farmer
Educator	Fireman

If You Are Interested In Political Questions
An Object Lesson
Think On These Things
Arms Versus Armies
Do Women Want To Vote

A Play?

Mrs. Ferdinanda W. Reed's play JONATHAN'S NIGHT-SHIRT is a pleasing bit of satire which can make money for any suffrage league. Twenty-five cents a copy, set of five for production, one dollar. Royalty for each performance, five dollars.

Answers to Antis?

Miss Blackwell's pamphlet, a BUBBLE PRICKED, is a gold mine of information with which to confound the opposition.

	Price	Postpaid
EACH	$ .10	$ .13
DOZEN	1.00	1.19
100	7.00	7.25

The Canadian Victories?

The SUFFRAGE MAP OF NORTH AMERICA shows in a graphic convincing way the justice recently accorded to Canadian women.

Postpaid Prices—Each, 2c; Doz., 8c; 100, 60c. Write for special prices on larger quantities.

HEMSTITCHING, SEWING AND MENDING will be skilfully done by Mrs. Alice Shamilian, 51 Hiawatha Road, Mattapan, Mass. Will either go out to work by the day or take the work home.

On Auto Trips Take a Supply of

EDUCATOR CRACKERS

They're Good Company — Especially

Toasterettes

Buttered, Salted and Toasted Crackers — Original and Best.

Your dealer will supply you—if not, we would thank you for his name.

Johnson Educator Food Co., Boston, Mass.

GOOD MEALS
CAREFUL SERVICE
IDEAL LOCATION

You will find these qualities at the OLD NATICK INN, South Natick. It is a small hotel with tasteful appointments. Private bath if desired. For permanent rates address MISS HARRIS, Manager, OLD NATICK INN, South Natick, Mass. 'Phone Natick 8610.

THE "ORANA"

$3.00 HAT SHOP

Smart, dashing, good-looking hats; no two alike; dressy hats our specialty.

MISS A. ORR, 149 Tremont St.
1122 Lawrence Bldg., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Oxford 2668-M.

To Authors and Publishers

We are printers of many well-known publications, among them *'The Woman's Journal."* If you have a book or a booklet, a magazine or a newspaper to bring out, write us. Open day and night.

E. L. GRIMES COMPANY,
122 Pearl St., Boston.

Only 12c.
(Including Postage and Packing)
FOR THIS
Filet Crochet Book
— ON —
Yokes and Towels

I have just published this book of new creations—over one hundred of the newest, most beautiful and practical designs for working *Cross Stitch* or *Filet Crochet.*

My Book Contains Complete Instructions With Handsome Illustrations.

Send me 12c. in postage stamps or 10c. in silver and one 2c. stamp and I will send a copy prepaid.

Pearl LeBlanda, 717 Publicity Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

BACK BAY PLUMBING CO.

YOUR PLUMBING PROBLEMS

It is our business to solve them. Don't waste your time, your money, on experimenting—simply send for our expert. He will tell you the whole story—also the cost. His advice is free. Either write or phone B. B. 7064.

Specialists on Heating, Ventilating and Plumbing
Main Office and Show Rooms.
Social Union Building, 162 Berkeley St., Corner Columbus Ave.
Branch 86 Bromfield St.—Tel. Main 746

TO REAL ESTATE OWNERS

Back Bay and Brookline owners and large Trust Estates are placing the MAINTENANCE of their Mercantile, Office and High Class Apartment Buildings under our supervision.

The service given them results in a large saving on maintenance cost. We can do the same for you. For further particulars apply to

P. J. DONAGHEY, Inc.

General Contractors. Building Maintenance Engineers.
Main Office Social Union Building
162 Berkley St., Corner Columbus Ave. Tel. B. B. 7064
Branch 86 Bromfield St. Tel. Main 746.
The estimated value of Buildings now under our supervision is over $8,000,000.00.

Detroit Men Now Robbed of Vote As Were Women

"We Have Lost the Right of Suffrage," Pleads President of Cadillac Motor Company After Revelation of How Ballots Were Counted Out

"We have lost the right of suffrage in Detroit. We appeal to you to restore us those rights."

This outcry, which was in substance made four years ago by the women of Michigan, has just been uttered again, this time on behalf of the men by Henry M. Leland, president of the Cadillac Motor Company. His appeal follows the election scandal which was disclosed in Detroit after the recent primary. The recount of votes at that time on charter amendments showed that hundreds of votes had been counted on the wrong side in order to extend the term of office four years to the political gang now in power.

So fearful is the United States government of Detroit's inability to control its own elections that it has already instructed the federal district attorney, John E. Killane, to have a number of federal inspectors at the polls Nov. 7, if he suspects the same crookedness will be evident at that time. It is to Mr. Killane that Mr. Leland wrote, in part, as follows:

"A glance at our Detroit papers will advise you of our corrupt election conditions—conditions which have prevailed in our city for years and which have lately attained such defiant boldness that decent citizenship despairs.

"Local power has failed to correct the election crimes in Detroit, and Detroit citizens who believe in the necessity of honest elections now appeal to you as the only remaining source of relief from the conspiracies which deprive us of our constitutional rights and privileges, and which undermine the whole fabric of government.

"We have lost the right of suffrage in Detroit. We appeal to you to restore us those rights. Conspirators against the government are organized in Detroit to use the election machinery for their own personal advantage. The decent citizenship of this city has no voice in the conduct of local, State or national affairs, and by the use of illegal and unconstitutional practices we are also deprived of a voice in the selection of representatives of government.

"Current issues of our local papers will convince you of the continuance and growth of election corruption up to the present time. Any investigation you make will reveal a widespread belief that in the approaching November election all records for ballot stuffing and stealing will be broken in Detroit.

"Since it has been so long a time since we have had in Detroit an honest election, and since our efforts to secure local relief from these wrongs have failed, and since matters of so great import to the nation are to be decided at the November election, in the belief that a register of our votes upon those questions is of importance to the entire country and that we will be deprived of our franchise, and that the nation will receive an incorrect report of our votes unless radical and effective precautions are taken, we appeal to the United States government through you, its local representative, for the appointment of at least one federal inspector for each election precinct in this city at the approaching November election."

TIMES DEPLORES LOSS OF VOTES

Says Laws Discriminate Against Intelligent But Does Not Include Women

The New York Times, which has always opposed the enfranchisement of women, cries out louder than has any other New York paper in its issue of Oct. 12 over what it calls the "disfranchisement" of men. This disfranchisement, it appears, is an unnatural discrimination against men who happen to be away for a week from the city and so cannot register. The Times concludes that the registration laws "are intended to disfranchise them (the voters), and they operate so as to disfranchise, in the main, the very voters who are most desirable — intelligent, thoughtful voters."

"Two things are to be wished for in elections," says the Times, "that intelligent voters be encouraged to vote, and that fraudulent voting be prevented.

"It is all very well to protect the ballot boxes from fraud; but other States seem to have found out how to do it without tossing into the discard enough intelligent votes to change the result of an election."

DEMOCRATS SEEK AID OF WOMEN

Automobiles, Tires and Offer of Services Requested in Rural Campaign for Wilson

Democratic headquarters announced last week that it had sent letters to the wives of 100,000 well known Democrats all over the country asking for the use of their automobiles. Women who have no cars to lend were asked to make speeches, distribute literature and buy tires. The idea is that while the Hughes women's campaign train reaches only the dwellers in large cities, the Wilson autos will carry the campaign into all the tiny wayside places the Republicans passed by.

The Democrats have just added to the list of President Wilson's supporters the names of Jane Addams, who will cast her first presidential vote; Lillian D. Wald, Mrs. Lucia Ames Mead and Henrietta Rodman.

Political enfranchisement came to the women of New Zealand by a majority of only two Parliamentary votes. Now if the question were to be voted upon again, it is doubtful whether in the whole House there would be two to oppose it.—Sir Joseph George Ward, Premier of New Zealand.

FAMOUS ACTOR IS CONVINCED

Sir Herbert Tree Declares His American Tour Has Made Him a Suffragist

Sir Herbert Tree, the famous actor who is playing in Boston in King Henry VIII, was converted to suffrage through his view of American women.

"I was especially struck with the part women are to play in the great international decisions of the future," said Sir Herbert recently in London.

"I had been against the suffrage movement, save in certain of its more obviously just demands, before I went to the States. Now I am absolutely in favor of women having the vote. This is because I feel that the women who create life would be averse to destroying it. I think that women will swell the chorus of 'Let there be no more wars.' . . . I think they will sing it in unison . . . And they have earned the right to be heard."

CHAMBER PRAISES FLORA DUNLAP

Des Moines Business Men Give Unusual Tribute to Former Iowa Suffrage Leader

It is only occasionally that a Chamber of Commerce regrets the departure of a male citizen, and it practically never recognizes a woman in this way. It is notable, therefore, that the board of directors of the Des Moines Chamber of Commerce, at a meeting on Oct. 4, adopted a unanimous resolution regretting the departure of Miss Flora Dunlap, former president of the State suffrage association, and stating that "in her departure Des Moines has lost a valuable and public-spirited citizen."

ANTIS WHO MIX IN POLITICS

By Alice Duer Miller in the New York Tribune

As all Presidential candidates have declared themselves in favor of suffrage the antis are always working for an enemy to their cause.

Some of them say in answer to this that they don't believe their particular candidate was sincere in his indorsement of suffrage.

It seems a strange reason for working for a man's election—because you hope he'll turn out to be a liar.

"Yes, my dear," you can imagine one anti lady saying to another: "he has to say in public that he thinks we have sense enough to vote, but I happen to know that in his heart the noble creature considers us all perfect idiots."

And we wonder how those of them who have gone on the Hughes train enjoy their old friend, "The New York Times," referring to them as "feminists"?

And you know what that means!

And who, we wonder, is looking after the great cause of anti-suffrage now that so much indirect influence is being used to elect suffragists to office?

Is it in safe hands?

WEST VIRGINIA'S OPPORTUNITY

West Virginia has an opportunity to fire a shot that will be "heard around the world" November 7, when a majority of its voters can make it the first real democracy east of the Mississippi.

WERE RUDE BUT WHO WERE THEY?

Men Jostled Women on Denver Excursions But They Were Not Denver Men

"My objection to woman suffrage," said the pompous gentleman at Mrs. Elsie Benedict's meeting in Alexandria, S. D., last week, "is that it DOES make men ungallant and inconsiderate of women. I know this for a fact from my own observations. Last summer my wife and I went to your own State of Colorado, where the women vote. We took a lot of excursion trips around Denver, and the way the men jostled the women and rushed into the trains ahead of them was a disgrace! If that doesn't prove my point what does it do, I'd like to know?"

"It proves mine," said Mrs. Benedict (who is a native of Denver), "because those excursions are not comprised of Colorado people, but of the summer tourists who, like yourself, come from the States east of us where women cannot vote."

The big audience which, a moment before had been impressed with his story, went into gale upon gale of laughter.

DR. SHAW TELLS W. VA. MEN WHY

Not Seeking to Uproot Government But Only to Bring Genuine Democracy

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw gave the following explanation in West Virginia last week of why the men of the State should vote "Yes" on the suffrage amendment:

"Women are asking that the word 'male' be stricken out of our State and national constitutions, and that these shall read as they ought to have read in the beginning: Every citizen twenty-one years of age, possessing the necessary qualifications, may cast one vote at every election and have that vote counted. That is all suffragists are asking. And yet, by the opposition with which we are met and the horror of anti-suffragists, one might suppose that we were seeking to up-root the foundations of the government, that we were asking that women should leave their homes and forsake their children, should cease to love their husbands, and should become so absorbed in politics that they would never again think of anything else in the world; whereas all we are asking of men is to be true to the fundamental principles of democracy, and to take, in their day, the step that belongs to their time, as their ancestors in their day took the steps which belonged to their time, in the evolution of a republic out of a monarchy. We are not yet fully evolved; there is one step still to be taken; and no State as a part nor the United States as a whole can become a republic until the word 'male' is stricken out of their respective constitutions and the word 'citizen' incorporated; until all citizens are alike free."

LAST LAUGHS

Teacher: "Now, children, what is it we want most in the world to make us perfectly happy?"

Bright Youngster: "The things we ain't got."—Stray Stories.

"Then you have never said a cross word to your wife?"

"No, but I have let loose a few around the house addressed to nobody in particular."—Pittsburg Post.

"Does your husband believe in prohibition?"

"About the same as he does in ghosts. He admits that there might be such a thing, and the mention of it scares him dreadfully."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

A professor was expostulating with a student for his idleness when the latter said:

"It's of no use; I was cut out for a loafer."

"Well," declared the professor, surveying the student critically, "whoever cut you out understood his business."—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

A small boy astride of a donkey was taking some supplies to an army camp in Texas not long ago, and got there just as a detachment of soldiers preceded by a band was marching past.

The lad dismounted, and held the bridle of the donkey tightly in his hand.

"Why are you holding on to your brother so hard?" asked a group of soldiers who were standing near and wanted to tease the country boy.

"I'm afraid he might enlist," said the lad without batting an eyelash.

A Scottish minister, taking his walk early in the morning, found one of his parishioners recumbent in a ditch.

"Where hae ye been the nicht, Andrew?" asked the minister.

"Weel, I dinna richtly ken," answered the prostrate one, "whether it was a wedding or a funeral, but whichever it was it was a most extraordinary success."—Tit-Bits.

The rivalry between the two local doctors was very keen, and they never lost an opportunity to "score" off one another.

On one occasion they met, and Dr. Lancet said to his colleague:

"I notice that you occasionally take a patient out for a drive."

"Yes," was Dr. Endem's reply. "I think it does them good."

"But, my dear sir, it isn't professional. I never do it."

"No," was Dr. Endem's retort; "I notice that when your patients go driving the undertaker usually accompanies them."

Dr. Horace Leavenworth Hall, the pioneer of the children's country week movement in the West, says:

"'The examples of slum children's ignorance are as incredible as they are innumerable.

"A farmer's wife pointed out to a city urchin a flock of birds winging their way across the evening sky.

"'Oh, look at the pretty birds!' she said.

"'Poor things!' said the urchin. 'Poor little things! They ain't got no cages, have they?'"—Washington Post.